

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1808.

[No. 2205.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale or retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25 d6m

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers, or sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines
Spiritous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust bearing date the 7th day of February, 1807, and duly recorded, from Samuel Craig, late of the town of Alexandria, deceased, to the subscribers, for the purpose of satisfying certain debts due from the said Craig to the banks of Alexandria and Washington, will be sold on the premises in the highest bidder, at public auction, at 12 o'clock, on the 30th day of June next:

That handsome three story Brick dwelling House and Lot, In fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Pitt street, on the north side of King-street, and fronting thereon 23 feet, 9 inches, and running back 119 feet, in depth.

A.L.S.O.

A neat, well finished, two story Brick dwelling house and lot, in fee simple, situated in the town of Alexandria, west of Water-street, on the south side of Pitt-street, and fronting thereon 27 feet, 10 inches, and running back 91 feet 6 inches to a ten foot alley.

The conditions of sale are one fifth the amount in cash, at the execution of the deed and the remainder in equal payments at 6, 12, 18, and 24 months, on approved, indorsed notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, secured also by a lien on the premises.

John C. Vowell, { Trustees.
William Ladd, }

May 20 d

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Esparelles' Letters from England
Little's and Moore's Poems
Lady's Cabinet
Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound
Military and Political Hints
And the following New Plays;
Adrian and Orilla
Town and Country
The Trust
He Wou'd if He Cou'd
Time's a Tell-tale.

PROSPECTUS OF A PAPER,

TO BE PRINTED IN ALEXANDRIA,

ENTITLED,

THE COLUMBIAN.

THE Subscriber, anxious to establish a Paper whose contents and principles shall be satisfactory to the moderate of both parties, presents to his friends and the liberal public in general, the following outlines of his plan, hoping that they may be consonant to feelings warm in the defence of liberty and the true interests of the country.

The work will at all times be open to the discussion of political matters, destitute of rancor on the one hand, or of overweening partiality on the other. The Editor's selections shall be made with care and attention, never sacrificing for any purpose the real interest of the community, or wandering from the established standard of truth.

In the natural course of affairs, it will sometimes be necessary, from a want of political matter, that the columns of a paper should be supplied with moral disquisitions, practically useful and interesting, and instructive anecdotes from historic research. Nor can this course be well objected to by those whose feelings are alive to the cause of genuine morality and religion. The Editor calculates with confidence upon receiving from those whose education and means of information will authorize it, a copious supply of materials on these subjects. His paper will be at all times open to receive the reflections of the man of science, or the deep research of the critical scholar.

Communications upon all matters, touching Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures, together with plans for the general improvement in Canals, public Roads, and the various discoveries in any branch of learning or the mechanic arts, will be particularly sought after, and punctually inserted.

The editor, earnestly desirous to conciliate parties, will use his most strenuous endeavors to effect so desirable an object—and in the town of Alexandria, where he is attached by the strongest ties of nature, and of interest, he will ever consider it as a primary object, to destroy those seeds of dissension which have had the tendency to retard the growth and prosperity of the town. It is obvious to the most superficial observer, that the minutiae of politics cause a difference of sentiment, and not those general and universally admired maxims in governmental institutions.

The principles of the great and illustrious Washington, together with his services, shall ever be revered.

The editor is far from desiring to impose on the minds of those who may favor him with their patronage, that his mind has assumed no stand on the important subject of politics, no! on the contrary, he unequivocally declares, that his sentiments are decidedly republican.

As soon as 400 subscribers shall be obtained this paper will be printed, weekly, at 25 cents per ann. payable, half yearly, in advance, after the receipt of the first number. It will be printed with a neat type, and on good paper of the ordinary size.

If adequate encouragement should be offered, after the commencement of the paper, it will be published three times a week.

Having made arrangements for the necessary materials, and contracted with a gentleman of abilities to assist in the execution of the work, the citizens of Alexandria will be immediately waited on for their patronage—Subscription papers will also be left at the Coffee House and at the principal Book Stores,

T. Longden.

June 14

SHOES

BY the Harmony, Ellwood, from Philadelphia, and the Sally and Betsey, Hardy, from Boston, is received

A fresh and elegant supply of
S H O E S .

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ON HAND,

Soap and Candles in boxes.
Cotton in bales.

Draught Porter in bbls.

One pipe Madeira and

Nice Bacon for family use.

E. GILMAN.

May 6. d3t lawtf

Printing in its various branches
neatly executed at this office.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.

2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.

3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.

4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.

5. A dictionary of French synomys.

6. A dictionary of French homomys.

7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.

8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.

9. A complete treatise on French poetry.

10. The chief English idioms.

11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Waily, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.

GRAY.

May 28.

Public Sale.

BY order of the Orphans's Court of Charles county, will be offered at public sale, on FRIDAY, the 24th day of June next, if fair; if not, the next fair day, at the residence of the subscriber—Part of the Personal Estate of Robert Alexander, late of Fairfax county, state of Virginia, deceased—consisting of NEGROES.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, on or before the first day of December next; they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 21st day of May, 1808.

Benjamin I. Fendall.

Maryland, Charles County,
Pomonkey. d3w*

FOR SALE, BY

LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalenia Wine, in half pipes and quarter
casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasae, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,
in barrels

Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

For BOSTON,

The fast sailing Schooner

HAZARD,

A. NEWCOMB, Master;

Having excellent accommodations, will sail in three days. For passage apply to the Master on board at Lawson's wharf.

June 21.

3t*

FRESH LEMONS.

JUST RECEIVED

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
FRESH LEMONS and ORANGES by
the box or retail.

SPANISH CAPERS of a superior quality, in bottles.

A. WILLIS.

Who has fitted up, at FORT WARBURTON, a handsome place for the accommodation of parties, adjoining an excellent spring, and his PACKET will attend every morning at Ricketts and Newton's wharf to convey such as feel a disposition to enjoy a little recreation at one of the handsomest places in this vicinity.—Private parties giving him notice the evening before, can be accommodated with every thing the season affords, and will spare no pains to give general satisfaction.

June 21.

3t*

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Alexander Smith to the subscribers, to secure the payment of a sum of money to the Bank of Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July next, a PIECE OF GROUND lying on the south side of Duke-street and west side of Water-street, being at the intersection of the streets, extending on Duke-street forty feet, on Water-street ninety-one feet six inches, and 18 months, the purchaser to pay for the several payments negotiable at the Bank of Alexandria, with an approved indorsement, and a deed of trust upon the property to secure the payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.

James Keith, jun.

dts

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the evening of the 7th inst. a Bright Mulatto Man named

B O B,

Who calls himself ROBERT THOMAS; About 5 feet 10 inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, has large black eye brows, large full eyes, not very dark, and is a stout well made handsome fellow. His hair is thick, but not quite straight, and he wears it nicely trimmed, combed and ridged on the top. His beard appears very black if suffered to grow for a day or two, but he usually shaves it very closely. He has recently received an injury on the forefinger of the left hand, and has it bound up, and may probably lose the first joint of it. He speaks deliberately, and is more correct in conversation than persons of his color usually are. He walks slowly, is a very good waiter, & delights particularly in attending to horses. He has a variety of cloaths, and took with him one dark green broadcloth coat and pantaloons with yellow buttons, one cloth coat and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but the cloth of inferior quality, with white metal buttons, one blue cloth coat much worn, one old brown surtout coat with covered buttons, a good hat, and a pair of black top boots. The rest of his apparel I am not able particularly to describe. He is fond of wearing boots, and pays great attention to his dress.

As he can read and write very well, he may probably produce a forged authority for him to pass, or procure the certificate of some one of the negroes, who, a few years ago, petitioned by the name of Thomas and obtained their freedom in Maryland. If taken out of the state of Maryland and district of Columbia, and secured in any jail, so that I get him again, the above reward will be given, or sixty dollars if taken and secured within the said state or district; all reasonable expences will also be paid if he should be delivered to me in the city of Washington, or to Dr. Richard Duckett, in Prince George's county, Maryland. He is well acquainted in Annapolis, Baltimore, Geo. Town, and the city of Washington.

Allen B. Duckett.

Washington City, May 12—14. d.

FROM THE NORFOLK LEDGER.
COMMODORE BARRON'S DEFENCE.
[CONTINUED.]

To the 5th specification I shall only answer that it is opposed to the testimony of captain Gordon, who has certainly no disposition to speak more favorably of me than he thinks I merit; and to the representation of my conduct by numbers who saw me during the attack.

Wounded by many circumstances growing out of this affair, I acknowledge that none has been more mortifying and humiliating than the imputation conveyed by the next specification. It indirectly charges me with a desertion of my post, during the action; and by a refinement in malice, insinuates a motive for that desertion, which neither the evidence or opinion of the court of enquiry would permit to be directly charged: I mean a want of personal resolution. To this imputation, though sanctioned by official dignity, my honor and pride forbid me silently to submit. It presupposes that my duty ought to have made me stationary in some particular part of the ship during the attack. What is that station? There is none. My duty required me to be in such positions as would best enable me to observe the manœuvres of my antagonist, and direct those of my own ship. Wounded by the first broadside, during the whole attack I never quitted the quarter-deck. The witnesses concur in saying, that I was in the most exposed situations. The gangway (which persons unacquainted with naval affairs would infer from the charge to be a place of security and safety) is the only part of the vessel entirely unsheltered even from musket balls; and merits the emphatic appellation of "the slaughter house," given to it by one of the witnesses—How insatiable and cruel is that spirit of persecution, which deduced from the utmost exposure of my person, and a total contempt of individual danger, the disgraceful imputation of cowardice conveyed by this charge.

This question has been proposed in the words of the charge to many of the witnesses. It has been negatived by all of them. That I hailed the Leopard twice soon after her firing commenced, and said I would send my boat on board, is true. That mind is incapable of either generous or intelligent views, which will not distinguish between a *ruse de guerre* and an act of cowardice. My antagonists have done me more justice. They perceived my true motives. They discovered, and they acknowledged in this, that I had only suggested the only expedient for gaining time, to complete my preparations for battle. In the accounts of this transaction which they have published, they ascribe my hailing, not to a cowardly disposition to terminate the conflict, but to a wish to gain time to prepare my ship to maintain it with greater obstinacy. The beat of drum, in violation of my orders, had notified the British commander of my preparations to meet him. He instantly commenced the attack—My own crew I perceived were confused, and unprepared. A few moments were all important to my preparations. Was it criminal or cowardly, by an artifice of this sort, to attempt to amuse my enemy, till I was in a situation to repel him?

I deny that I ordered lieut. Smith to go into the boat, or that I gave him any message to be carried to the Leopard, during the attack. I will not detain you by an analysis of the testimony on this point. To those who will take the trouble to examine the details of the evidence given at this trial, and that before the court of enquiry, it will be a matter of curious speculation to enquire by what means such various & contradictory accounts should exist, in the representations of a transaction, so short in duration. There is scarcely any one circumstance, of which different representations are not made. It would defy even the powers of sir Isaac Newton to reduce them into chronological order—Take the trouble to analyse the statements on this head and you will perceive, the only order given to lieut. B. Smith to go into the boat, was given after the surrender.

The two remaining specifications may be comprised in one answer. It is not pretended that any expression calculated to dispirit the crew was used by me, except those stated in the last specification, in which it is alledged that "I ordered the men to keep down; that they would all be cut to pieces."

The only witness who states (for I will not so misapply the word as to say *proves*) these expressions, is Mr. Babet, a young midshipman, the only person who gave evidence on this head before the court of enquiry. He is positive even to a word, of the very terms which I used; and has stated them with all certainty as to time, place, manner and object. He however generously disclaims all imputation of fear to me, either when these expressions were used; or at any other time during the action; and kindly condescends to acknowledge, that he himself would have given the order, though he would not have used the terms which he imputes to me.—Without going into details, does not one circumstance appear singular? He is eminently intelligent and acute as you have witnessed. By what means has it happened that this gen-

deman in every representation he has made, till his cross-examination before the court, should have made an impression on others, which *he himself now disclaims*? By what rule of honor and propriety can it be explained, that he has always permitted his auditors to suppose, from his manner of representing this circumstance, that I was under the influence of so disgraceful a passion, when he himself did not believe it? Can that mind be properly constituted, which would not feel it a duty of essential justice, to correct those injurious impressions, when he perceived they were made by his misrepresentations? This gentleman, considering his real shrewdness and intelligence, has indeed a wonderful faculty of communicating to others, an incorrect impression of his own opinions; and that too, when his auditors are not deficient in intelligence. To Mr. Elliot, Mr. Drayton, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Crump, and all of his brother midshipmen, he has contrived, in *repeated conversations*, to convey an opinion, in terms too, not very ambiguous, that one of the lieutenants had discovered a want of spirit during the attack, and had even sheltered himself behind the mast, but he, good soul, entertained no such opinion himself; and never meant that others should so understand him. When informed too, that constructions injurious to Mr. Smith's had been put upon his remarks; instead of nobly and honorably correcting the erroneous inferences which they had drawn, he permits these erroneous impressions to remain; and in the unfeeling language of a calculating heart, recommends only the *concealment* of these opinions, for their own interest. It is not merely as to opinion, that he is misunderstood, but as to fact; for three witnesses have positively proved his statement of a fact, which he has denied on a former examination.

This singular fact of being always misunderstood, is not to be imputed either to his own want of perspicuity; or the want of intelligence in his auditors—it may be more easily traced to that temper of mind [of all others the most detestable in an unbacked youth] which dictated his admonitions to Mr. Elliot and Mr. Crump. Great God, is the honor of an officer to be blasted by such evidence!—Acquitted as I am by himself of all the guilt, which this specification derives from it, I will not take the trouble to analize his statement, to expose its singularity, its incongruities, and its contradictions, to the unquestionable representations of the other witnesses.

The Judge Advocate, *to support his credit*, introduced two seamen (to use his own terms) as "corroborative witnesses." Now, I cannot perceive, how the *testimony* of one man, can be corroborated by that of others, unless there is a correspondence in the material parts of their statements. A diversity of statements in all the material parts, may produce the effect of making the testimony of each questionable, but can never corroborate the statements of either. Between these "corroborative witnesses" and Mr. Babet, there is, however, no one point of coincidence or contact; save only in their acquitting me of all unworthy conduct during the attack. The expressions they impute to me differ from his; and each differs from the other. The time and place in which they represent them to have been used, are not those mentioned by him; nor do they themselves agree in those particulars. The circumstances which led to the observations, and the object of the remark have no point of resemblance with those stated by Mr. Babet, or with each other. Can rational men, by any system of sophistry be persuaded, that a man whose statement is questionable, on his own credit; ought to be implicitly relied on, because two other men have sworn that different words, were used, at a different time and place, under different circumstances, and for a different object, from those the first had represented?

I will take occasion here to remark, that if I was capable of enjoying an unmanly pleasure at the expense of the feelings of others, I have abundant cause. Five persons who preferred the charge against me, have testified before you. One, the master, is convicted during the attack, that duty, which peculiarly belonged to him; while it is in proof that I, during the fire, gave orders to repair the damage, which he ought to have redressed—Another, Lieut. Smith, the only one of the many persons who saw me, during the attack, who has even insinuated any thing against my personal spirit (and on what slender circumstances he has done it, you have seen) has himself been the object of reproach and censure on that very point. Ought not his consciousness, if he is conscious, of the injustice done to his honor and spirit, by the inference derived from his position and conduct, to have restrained him from attempting to fix such a stigma on me, from the equivocal and trivial circumstance, which he has stated? A stigma, which he ought to have been less ready to attach to me, because it was opposed to his own representation of every other part of my conduct during the engagement.

The last offence with which I am charged is—"For not doing my utmost to take or destroy the Leopard, which it was my duty to encounter." Under this head there are many specifications.

1st. "In that the said ship Leopard did fire upon the said frigate Chesapeake, and that the said James Barron did sail suitably to repel said attack."

2d. "In that the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said James Barron surrendered to the said ship Leopard, at a time when the injuries sustained either on the frigate or her crew did not make such surrender then necessary."

3d. "In that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said James Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, when the guns of the said frigate Chesapeake were loaded."

4th. "In that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said Jas. Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, at a time when the main deck battery of the said frigate Chesapeake was in a situation which would have enabled the return of a broadside in a very short time."

5th. "In that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said Jas. Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, without the said James Barron's having consulted any of his officers, as to whether he flag ought to be struck or not."

6th. "In that the flag of the said frigate Chesapeake was by order of the said James Barron struck to the said ship Leopard, before a single gun of any kind was fired from the said frigate Chesapeake."

The facts stated in these specifications are so interwoven and subdivided, that it is impossible to reply to them separately; without diminishing the force of my defence, or subjecting you to the fatigue of repetitions—they may all be reduced to three heads:

1st. That more might have been done, to take, or destroy the Leopard after her attack, and before the surrender.

2d. That the surrender was not necessary, at the time when it was made.

3d. That the manner of surrender was improper.

I will not detain you, sirs, to defend myself on the first head. If more could have been done than was done, to take or destroy the Leopard, after her attack and before the surrender, the censure cannot fall on me. All the witnesses state that, prior to the surrender, not one gun could have been fired, either from the main or quarter-deck batteries, for want of supplies from the magazine. If this representation be true (and there is no reason to question it) I stand acquitted on the first head. If false, it belongs to those who had the means of annoying the Leopard, but who failed to use them, to account for the omission. For the surrender itself I alone am responsible, if either in the time, or manner of making it, there is cause for reprehension.

In judging of the necessity of this measure, you must ascertain the relative situations of the two ships, at the moment it was adopted. If our situation was such as to furnish no hope of success, or escape; if it precluded the expectation of even annoying my antagonist; if it presented no prospect, but the wanton and certain destruction of the crew, (a destruction countenanced by the denial of the means of retaliation) there is not on earth one man of sound judgment, and correct heart, who will not declare that the surrender was proper—I address myself not to that man who speculates in safety on imaginary situations, spurns the dictates of reason and virtue; wickedly sports with the lives of his fellow beings; and in the arrogance of imaginary heroism, proclaims that, in every case surrender is dishonor. I speak to him of true spirit, and pure intelligence, who discriminates between hostile and impracticable suggestions of false pride, and the many and deliberate conclusions of genuine honor. The wisest and bravest men have yielded without dishonor. My conduct will, I hope, be tested by the honorable rules of real life; and not by the visionary standard of speculative quixotism.

It is admitted, that the Leopard was a two-decked ship of 60 guns, of very superior weight to those of the Chesapeake—the Chesapeake, a single-decked ship, mounting forty guns—the naval annals of the world furnish no instance of a capture, made by the smaller ship, in such a conflict. I mention this disparity not to justify the surrender; for such disparity of force can never, to a gallant officer, be a reason of yielding without a conflict. I mention it for the purpose of shewing, that in the highest state of discipline success could not reasonably have been expected. How much this disparity would be increased, by a want of order and discipline in the crew, every man of judgment will at once perceive. My crew was destitute of all order, discipline, and skill. Captain Gordon who had been in command

from February; whose duty I have proved it to have been, to accustom the men to the quarters, and the use of the guns; had omitted even to assign their stations, till a few days before we sailed, and had no exercise taught them to exercise the guns. Thus circumstanced, although my own honor and that of my country determined me to oppose to the last extremity a less demand; all impartial men will perceive that a surrender was finally inevitable. I am guilty, however, if it was premature.

If you are to judge, whether the surrender was necessary from the state of the ship at that moment; no man can condemn me. Whatever differences exist in the statements of the witnesses on other points, they all concur in declaring, that *at the moment*, they were not only unable to continue, but even to commence a fire. At that instant, there were neither matches, heated logger-heads, powder-horns, cartridge and wads, in any of the divisions; and some, the guns themselves were not entirely prepared. The only gun which was fired, *after the orders were given to strike the flag*, and then by a coal of fire in the fingers of an officer. At that time too the hull and spars of the ship had suffered materially; twenty-three of the crew had been killed or wounded; and the residue were dispirited, and disheartened, not only by our known inferiority at the commencement of the attack, but by their sense of our entire inability to repel it. I say to this, sirs, in disparagement of the valor of the crew. In the situation of the batteries, it is no imputation on their bravery, that they should have felt the full force of these considerations, which forced from them the declaration, that "they would not stand without any thing to do, like sheep, to be shot at."

It is proved by Mr. Elliott and Mr. Norton, that in lieutenants Crane and Creighton's division, men not destitute of resolution, perceiving that for want of supplies from the magazine there were no means of firing on the Leopard, had some of them actually quitted their quarters, while others were lamenting the useless exposure of their lives. Our antagonist, meanwhile, greatly our superior at the commencement of the attack, was still uninjured, and flushed with the advantage she had acquired by our surprise. It has been insinuated, however, that though the actual state of the ship at the time of the surrender justified the measure; yet I cannot urge it, because it was not known to me. Strange perversion of reason and justice! Shall I not be permitted to justify the act by urging the reasons which are admitted to have made it necessary, unless I open to you the sources of my information? Besides, however. And why is it insinuated that I did not know it? Because it is proved that reports were made to me? Weak and perverse insinuation! And were there no other modes, but reports from officers, by which I could ascertain the state of the ship? There were others, not less convincing and conclusive: others which led me to that opinion of her situation which the evidence has now established to be correct.

The Leopard, a two-decked ship, of greatly superior force; within fifty or sixty yards, and on a smooth sea; had been for fifteen or twenty minutes maintaining an incessant fire. Her object was not concealed by any surrounding smoke from our guns; nor her aim distracted by any returning fire. Could an officer doubt the effect of such a fire, even if his eyes and ears had not given testimony? In the effect of first discharge, my aid and I had personally participated. One ball struck just below my feet—Nothing so absolute stupidity could have damped the destructive effect of such a fire on the crew. Of the injury in the spars and rigging, my eye's bore witness. These were the means of information which led me to the conclusion which the testimony has proved to be correct. I had still better means of knowing that the state of the divisions was not such as to enable them to commence the action. Various statements have been given of the time and continuance of the attack. It will be found on examination and comparison of these statements, that it continued at least fifteen minutes. This delay itself informed me. My accusers themselves will acknowledge the justification of a conclusion; the only one which could explain the omission of fire, consistently with their honor. If the means of commencing a fire existed, the officers of divisions would have been unmindful of what was due to themselves and their country; if they did not use these means. Let them decide if their not firing did not justify the conclusion,

that their divisions were not prepared to do so.

Of the want of powder, matches, loggerheads, cartridges and every means of discharging a gun on the quarter deck! I had ocular evidence. These deficiencies, I not only observed, but as has been proved by Mr. Smith and Mr. Brooke, vainly endeavored to supply, I could not doubt, that the same causes which left the quarter deck unprovided with every means of firing a gun, occasioned the delay on the gun deck.

[To be continued.]

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

BALTIMORE June 21.

In a sudden squall on Saturday last, the 18th instant at 6 o'clock in the morning, Gun Boat No. 5, was upset off Holland's Island and sunk immediately. The purser's steward and two marines were drowned. The commandant, midshipman and remainder of the crew were taken up by captain Schneeman, of the schooner Victory which vessel was in sight when the accident happened, and in which they arrived at this port yesterday. This must be the same squall which upset the Norfolk Packet, captain Ferguson, as both accidents happened on the same day and at the same hour in the morning.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

Brig Nymph, Tyler, 30 days from Surinam, has arrived at Newburyport. Left ship Eliza, Nor or, to sail in two days, the only American there; captain N. had lost 6 of his people. Flour was 40 dollars per barrel and beef 90.

ERIE, June 2.

We are informed by captain D. Robbins, immediately from Buffalo, that information had been received there by letter, from Mr. Lee, collector of the American port of fort Niagara, of his seizure of six boat loads of British goods, in consequence of an attempt to pass the fort without laying to or making report agreeably to law. The merchandise, says our informant, belonged to the North West trading company and is stored in the American warehouse at Niagara, to wait the issue of legal process.

Passed through this place, on Sunday last, 13 of the Wyandot and Seneca tribes of Indians, from Sandusky river, on their way to the head waters of Allegany river, with a friendly answer to a message which they are said to have received from the Seneca nation there. These wandering and almost exterminated tribes, manifest a pacific disposition, with a desire to cultivate friendship with the Americans.

DUEL.—On Thursday, the 25th ultimo, a duel took place between Mr. Joseph Hasborough, junior, of Culpepper, and Mr. William Webb, of Orange, two students of Stephensburg Academy, Virginia. The former received the ball from his adversary's pistol in his left thigh, from which however it is hoped no serious danger will result, as the ball has been happily extracted. For this offence, committed in open violation of the laws of the academy, the young gentlemen have both been expelled. The secrecy with which this preposterous affair was conducted, deprived both the professors and trustees of the power of preventing it by a timely interference.

(Vir. Her.)

From the Philadelphia Register.

AMID the scenes of misery and distress, with which the desolating policy of an imbecile and prejudiced administration has overspread this once happy land, some consolation is derived from the reflection that those Philosophical Wills o'-the-Wisp, which have so long led us among the mires and bogs of French infatuation, are fast disappearing, and, with the next general election, must be extinguished forever.

Six months woe experience of EM-BARGO POLICY has convinced the Farmer, the Merchant, the Mechanic, the Fisherman, the Sailor, and the Laborer, that their several interests have been sacrificed on the altar of cowardice, or at the shrine of corruption—and that even the honor and prosperity of their country, have been postponed to other considerations.

From the District of Maine to the territory of Orleans, and from the Lakes to the Atlantic (with the exception of places and time-servers) there is but one opinion on the subject, and that opinion

is expressed in tones of the deepest indignation against the authors of this national and individual suffering.—The depressed husbandman, trader, mechanic and laborer whose families have been plunged into unexpected and unmixed distress, have traced their ruin to its source, and they found it in the visionary theories of a moon-struck philosopher, whose experiments have lost to the United States, in suspended labor and wasted property (to say nothing of the prostration of national spirit,) a sum more than equal to the whole amount of the national debt! Whether the ejection of this man and his adherents, from the confidence of the American people, will form an adequate compensation for the wrongs that have been inflicted, remains to be seen.

We hope, with confidence, that the people, in their elective capacity, will do themselves the only justice that is left them—And that they will call to the administration of their affairs men, whose enlightened and honest minds, will perceive and pursue the best interests of their country, and whose brave hearts will, with active valor (not by "restrictive energies" or self-destructing embargos) boldly assert, and firmly maintain her rights against every aggressor.

GALVANISM.—Professor Robison has remarked, that drinking of porter out of a pewter pot, produces a more brisk sensation than when it is taken out of a glass vessel; and this he ascribes to a galvanic effect. In this instance, there is a combination of one metal and two dissimilar fluids. In the act of drinking, one side of the pewter pot is exposed to the saliva and the humidity of the mouth; while the other metallic side is left in contact with the porter. In completing the circuit in the act of drinking, a brisk and lively sensation arises, which imparts an agreeable relish to the porter. This gentleman has also carried the principle of galvanic influence so far, as to fancy, that snuff, taken out of a metallic snuff box, excites a more agreeable sensation, than when taken out of a box of tortoise shell, or papier mache.

The effect of the discoloration of a silver spoon, in the act of eating eggs, is likewise a curious galvanic operation. Carlisle has proved the existence of sulphur both in the yolk and in the albumen of an egg. A tea-spoon, left immersed into either of these substances, undergoes no discoloration; but the above remarkable phenomena takes place in the act of eating the egg; the extremity of the spoon which is most in the mouth, being always found to be the most discolored; hence, the galvanic combination in this instance consists of the sulphurated solution, the silver tea-spoon, and the saliva. Chemical philosophers assume it as a principle, that sulphurated hydrogen gas, is the substance that causes the discoloration; but, in what manner does galvanism produce it? Creve has shewn, that in every galvanic operation water is decomposed; consequently, the presence of sulphur and the phenomena of the decomposition of water, readily solves the problem. The oxygen appears to combine with the metal, whilst the other principle, namely, the hydrogen of the water, unites with the sulphur of the egg, forms sulphurated hydrogen gas, the presence of which is necessary to produce the phenomena of discoloration. In fact, upon the principle of simple galvanic combinations, many curious phenomena are explicable.

Besides the above, another very important one is the following:

Formerly, in applying copper sheets to the bottom of ships, it being the custom to employ iron bolts, it was remarked that the copper soon became loosened in the part where the two metals were in contact, consequently, from the data assumed by galvanic philosophers, this arrangement constituted a simple galvanic combination of two dissimilar metals (iron and copper) the one a more oxidizable and the other a less oxidizable metal, and an interposed fluid was the sea water (the oxygen being a solution principally) of muriate of Soda, and the metallic substances which were noticed. In a similar arrangement, the iron, the most oxidizable metal, in becoming oxidized in the part more immediately in contact with the copper, is soon destroyed, and detached from the latter substance.

Galvani, in the commencement of the discovery of the important principle which we have cited, having one day suspended a frog on the iron pallisades contiguous to his house, for the convenience of dissection, and a silver probe which he employed, now and then casually touching the pallisades, was surprised to find, that, at every contact, the muscles were thrown into action; as he soon perceived that the same effects were not produced

when his scissors or forceps formed the medium between the frog and the iron railing, he was led to suspect that the convulsions were produced by the influence of two different metals; hence, we are informed, originated Galvanic electricity.

(Aurora.)

A gentleman has invented a Thermometer, which will ascertain the heat of a woman's blood in a scalding fit!

(London paper.)

MEMORY.—A FRAGMENT.

FAR from my native vale, and oppressed with the existing evils of life, my mind wandered into the garden of Memory to seek for consolation. She led me to the bank where in my infancy I had plucked the earliest flower to deck my garland of delight. We then entered a grove, where all the companions of my youth were assembled, and the song and the dance went round on the daisy enamelled green. We then retired to a sequestered spot, where the Muse seated herself by my side and taught my faltering tongue to breathe the effusions of my soul—here I beheld Fame, high seated in the clouds, who, I thought, beckoned to me, and held a wreath of laurel in her hand. I then visited many a path where the softer Passions attended on all my steps—and where Hope and Expectation joined us in our walk, and pointed out the distant regions of Happiness. Absorbed in this vision of past times, my mind, for a while forgot its sorrows. The vision was too delicious not to be repeated—till charmed by each sweet remembrance, I resolved to revisit in person, the scenes which in the eyes of Memory appeared so replete with Enjoyment!

I arrive—I track them all—but alas! what a change! The hills and vales remained, but all beside were so much altered, that they no longer bore resemblance to what Memory had represented them! The pastoral streams had been converted into mill ponds & the groves once dedicated to Pleasure, which adorned its margin, were levelled with the ground! These alterations, said I, may be profitable to a few sordid individuals, but they are death to a sentimental traveller who revisits his paternal fields after years of absence! Almost every habitation had undergone a transformation, and I knew not the people that possessed them! Of those that passed me in my walks, few were the faces which I could recognize! but innumerable were those whom I had never seen before; and I was a stranger in my native vale! I enquired after the lovely maids, and the youths who had once formed our circle of happiness, and I was conducted to many a mound raised o'er the relics of Juvenile beauty, and to many a stone that covered the remains of many an untimely departed friend! And all these things had happened in the short period of a few years!

My mind sickened at the view, and I found that Memory by preserving the scenes of past enjoyments, does but augment the force of existing evils. I returned pensively home, and invoked sleep to compose my agitated spirit—sleep which in the absence of positive pleasure, is the first blessing in life.

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,
Schooner Fame, captain B. Dangerfield,
14 days from St. Bartholomew—Sugar
and Coffee—R. Veitch & Co. and N.
Wattles & Co. This is one of the vessels
that sailed from this port in ballast.

Flour 20 dollars, corn 3 dollars per bushel. Flour was 22 dollars at Antigua.

Brig Betsey, Nelson, Charleston—Rice
and Cotton—to Phineas Janney.

Schooner Eliza, Mullen, Kinsale.

Polly and Sally, Stelly, Baltimore.

Louisa, Collen, Vienna.

Sloop Friendship, Imley ditto

CLEARED,

Schr. William & Mary, Butts, Norfolk.

Union, Jones, Snowhill

Kind Providence, Jones, Kinsale

Riflemen—Attention.

THE Members composing the Rifle Company, are requested to meet at Mr. John Lomax's tavern, on Wednesday Evening the 22d instant, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is required, as matters of importance will be laid before them relative to their corps.

H. Field, Serjeant.

June 29.

NOTICE

THE Constables give notice, that they have been directed to give their attention to the execution of the following section of the law for diminishing the number of DOGS in the town of Alexandria, and that they shall proceed to execute the same.

June 22.

SEC. 4.—And be it further enacted, That all animals of the dog kind, kept within the town, shall wear a collar about their necks with the owner's name at length, at all times, on penalty of two dollars, to be paid by the owner or harbinger of said animal; one half to the informer and the other half to the use of the corporation; to be recovered by warrant before any magistrate or the mayor for the time being; and said animal not having such collar, shall be forthwith killed or destroyed by the constables of the town.

FOR SALE,

A SHARE in the Alexandria Library.

June 22.

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO MAN—he is accustomed to farming work and is a tolerable good coarse shoemaker.

Apply to the Printer.

June 22.

PROFILES.

FOUR FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
JOHN MC CONNACHO; has taken a room next door to the old bank, where this truly ingenious machine is in operation.

John Mc Connachio presumes to hope for the patronage of the ladies and gentlemen of Alexandria, as it has been his study, for these three years, in N. York, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Newbern, N. C. Charleston, S. C. and other small towns.

All Profiles will be stamped "John Connachio's Patent." The style of cutting and penning the hair can be seen at the room. Those ladies and gentlemen who would wish to have their Profiles retaken, can have them, or their money returned, provided they return the first set.

Profiles will be neatly framed at the room, June 22.

ORPHANS' COURT,

Alexandria County, June term, 1808;

ORDERED,

That Hugh Carolin, administrator of James Carolin, deceased, do insert the following advertisement twice in each week for 4 weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Teste,

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

This is to give Notice.

That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county letters of administration on the personal estate of James Carolin, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 22d day of June, 1808.

Hugh Carolin, Adm'r,
of James Carolin.

June 22.

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company are respectfully informed, that on account of the new arrangements now making in the Library, no Books can be delivered till Thursday morning at 11 o'clock; when CATALOGUES will be ready at 50 cents each, payable on delivery.

James Kennedy, senr.

LIBRARIAN.

June 22.

Alexandria Theatre.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the above THEATRE will open on Tuesday Evening, June 28, and continue open every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY, until further notice. Particulars of the first performance will be given in a future advertisement.

June 16.

We are authorised to state that the Occoquan Bridge is finished, and ready for the accommodation of passengers.

May 29.

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A FANFLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A
SHORT TIME,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. S. STATES,
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-
FACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad and more prosperous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Ar-
lington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands. And as the profits of this work, after the expences of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

Printers in the U. States will please to give this advertisement an insertion in their respective papers, and such demand it will be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually attended to.

Alex. 18th June, 1808.

WHEREAS JOHN CLOPPER hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county at the suit of EVA BOYER and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said JOHN CLOPPER that on Monday, 27th inst. between the hours of 7 and 3 o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said JOHN CLOPPER, and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 20th day of June, 1808.

G. Deneale, C. C.

June 20.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7.
15 hogsheads brown Sugars.

2000 lbs. green Coffee.

Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.

Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liquors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

New-York Lottery.

First drawn number, this morning, being the 40th day of drawing, is entitled to

10,000 Dollars.

THE CAPITAL PRIZE OF

25,000 Dollars is still in Wheel.

Total gain of the wheel 20,630 Dollars, on the close of the 29th day's drawing.

Present price of Tickets 15 Dollars, and but few on hand.

R. GRAY.

June 7.

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of Chesterfield's Letters; WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will please to return it, or call and pay for the sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

The American Artillerist's Companion,

OR ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

BY LOUIS De TOUSDARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d

and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

BY R.

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and League O'Regan, his servant, by H. H. Brackenridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic Cookery,

Formed upon principles of economy and adapted to the use of private families.—Price 87 1/2 cents.

March

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. N. Hollis, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

January 12.

6m

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osnaburghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetng and Duck.

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hhds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soal Leather, Shoes, Spacca and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with an elegant garden, and all necessary buildings thereto, complete. The premises occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the best situations and best constructions, equalled by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexandria of its size; it has also a pump of excellent water, approved of by the best judges, besides a well in the garden for its exclusive use, and is every way calculated to accommodate a genteel family, from such a moderate rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready to RENT about the first of Augus; FOUR HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situations are good, and the buildings will be very convenient and neatly finished, for private families, or public business—and a House or two, near Messrs. Marsteller and Young's wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brocket.

June 1.

2aw

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company, on the 3d day of June, 1808, it was resolved to call a general meeting of the Stockholders to take into consideration the present state of their concerns. I do hereby notify them, that the said meeting will be held on the 24th day of June aforesaid, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, at GADSBY's hotel, in Alexandria; when and where they are requested to attend.

JOHN POTTS, President

June 11.

Wanted Immediately.

A quantity of good clean FLAXSEED, for cash, by

Daniel Macleod, Painter,

Boum of King-street.

June 15.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber yesterday morning, a Mulatto Boy named JACK GIBBY, a cooper by trade, 19 years of age, a slim fellow and speaks coarse.—The above reward will be paid for apprehending and delivering said fellow to his master.

All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing him, as the law will be put in force against offenders.

Levi Talbert.

June 20.

Fort Warburton Packet.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has equipped the above Packet in a very elegant manner, and will sail from Rickett's and Newton's wharf for Fort Warburton, every morning at 8 o'clock, and return to Alexandria in the afternoon.—The Packet will be constantly supplied with a choice collection of stores for the entertainment of passengers, and every exertion used to render the utmost satisfaction.

Abel Willis.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
1500 wt. excellent Rhode Island Cheese
200 bush. of seed potatoes.

Lemons in boxes.

Excellent Herrings in barrels.

Groceries as usual.

May 18.

dsl* etf.

District of Columbia, to wit.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1807.

George Deneale, complainant.

AGAINST

In Chancery

Stephen Cooke, defendant.

THE said defendant, Stephen Cooke, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of July term next, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the public newspapers published in this country, for two months, successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy. Test.

G. Deneale, C. C.

The subscriber will Sell.

On a credit of 6 12 and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occupied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King street; or of the HOUSES on the same street occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; several vacant LOT'S on Washington, near King street; any part of his vacant GROUND on the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek; and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable CRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria, with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great part of which is well covered with timber.—Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun county.

S. COOKE.

April 14.

law

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Andrew Parks to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to William A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on MONDAY, the 11th day of July next, if fair; otherwise on the next fair day; a tract of LAND, in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing 88 acres.—Also another Tract adjoining the above mentioned, containing 222 acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

Henry S. Turner.

June 6.

law

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek,

December 9—(15.) law

N. B. If I dont rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family.

T. B. M.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 Irish Linens, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual terms, Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto, Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong. Best green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality. Madeira, Busellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine old Port. Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy, Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use, Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincent, and New England Rum, Holland Gin, Irish and country Whisky, Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar, Stoughton's Bitters, Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, dear barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dip and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best English and country made gunpowder, regals and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been collected with care, and will be disposed of at the very lowest terms.